

GREAT MILITARY PARADE PRINCIPAL FEATURE OF HONOLULU'S ANNUAL FETE

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

"A World at War" found its echo yesterday in Honolulu's annual fete. Patriotism was the keynote of the 1918 celebration of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, "father of his country."

For instead of flower-bedecked automobiles and gorgeous, fantastic floats, which heretofore have been the feature of the annual February 22 parade, the streets echoed yesterday to the tramp of marching men, the rumble of heavy guns, the cheers of men and women in whom had been instilled a new love of country by the Nation's entry into the great war for humanity.

It was the passing of the flag yesterday that expressed the sentiment of the day, not the moving masses of color, the wealth of beautiful detail with which Honolulu usually observes the anniversary of George Washington. Which but made it the more fitting that the parade was being held in honor of the memory of America's first "war president."

It was one of the greatest military parades that ever passed through the streets of Honolulu. Thousands of men in uniform there were—regulars, national guardsmen, school cadets. All branches of the national service were represented. Even the air was invaded by the fighting forces of the United States, for high above the marching men and the thousands who lined the streets to watch them pass there circled a great seaplane the drone of which mingled with the rhythmic tramp of the soldiers and the grim rumble of the guns.

But not all of the events of the day were suggestive of war. Honolulu, after the big military parade, turned away for a few brief hours from staring across waters and lands to the great conflict raging in Europe and relaxed for the moment into something approximating the spirit of other days when there was no war.

There was not—in the nature of things there could not be—the same old carefreeness, the same spirit of joy, the same hilarity. One cannot entirely banish from the mind the knowledge that men are fighting and dying in the cause of freedom. But it is possible, as Honolulu demonstrated yesterday, to drop for a moment the cares of life and enjoy the opportunity for enjoyment that occasion offers.

So yesterday Honolulu relaxed. It went to ball games, watched tennis matches, lined the streets to see fleet-footed competitors in a running race pass, cheered the striving contestants in swimming races and wound up the day by participating in the mayor's open air ball where hundreds danced to the haunting music of old Hawaii and the foot-tlingling terpsichorean airs of America.

And when the day was over, Honolulu went to bed the better mentally and physically and strengthened in morale for having for a day dropped the growing burden of war-time life and enjoyed itself in something like the way of other and more joyous days.

STREETS ECHO TO TRAMP OF SOLDIERS

Mittent Honolulu patriotically demonstrated its deep veneration for George Washington—"first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—when he led his army of regulars, guardsmen and cadets of schools, passed in review before the representative of the war department, while from the air above the drone of one of Uncle Sam's latest seaplanes caused all eyes to gaze upward toward the sun where the aerial figure passed over the city.

Thousands of uniformed men carrying rifles and sabers, with bands playing patriotic airs passed in review yesterday morning before General John F. Wilson, U. S. A., commanding the Hawaiian department. He was surrounded by a distinguished gathering of officials, representatives of foreign countries, prominent women. Those in the reviewing stand besides General Wilson, included the Governor of Hawaii, Col. C. P. Iauka, secretary of the Territory, Prince David Kawananakoa, Captain George Clark, U. S. N., commanding Pearl Harbor Naval Station.

Nearly were three gallant Aztecs in their pretty uniforms, each typical of the ravages and awfulness of war, for one was blind, one had lost a leg and the other an eye and bore many wounds upon his body as evidence of the terrible fighting they had engaged in since 1914 in battling the Germans and the Turks. Along the streets were long lines of bright-eyed, efficient boy Scouts.

Day Is Ideal

It was an ideal Honolulu day, sunny and summery, with fleecy clouds smiling across the blue sky; a day like nearly all Hawaiian days all the year round, and just the day for the celebration of a hero's birthday anniversary.

At half past nine o'clock the troops, regular and civil, marched near Ala Moana square, given the order to march, Colonel Frank A. Bolles, Second Infantry, parade commander, took the head of the line, mounted, accompanied by his staff, and Captain Anthony Potos, adjutant. Then came the Second Infantry band playing an inspiring air, followed by a provisional regiment commanded by Major John Randolph, U. S. A., composed of a battalion of the Second and a battalion of the Twenty-fifth.

As the head of the column reached the reviewing stand in Palace Square, General Wilson and staff, the Governor, the secretary of the Territory, Prince Kawananakoa, Mrs. Wilson, Captain Leslie Thompson, the Governor's aide, occupying the front line of seats, stood and saluted the stand, followed their example.

Applause greeted the column as it approached. Salutes of the officers flashed in the sun as they were brought to the front. Commands were given cheerfully by company officers and eyes were turned to the left toward the reviewing stand.

STREET OF SOLDIERS

stood for the colors of the nation which he saw fighting side by side with his own fellows over in France. It was noticeable that many of Hawaii's young men who obtain commissions through the First Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Schofield were in command of companies, men who seven months ago were enjoying the peace and pursuits of civil life. Officer after officer from the training camp passed along, a notable example of the rapidity with which the civilians have taken up the stern lessons of military life. Many were applauded.

The parade was another provisional regiment commanded by Major Blasland of the First Infantry, composed of a battalion of the First Infantry and a battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. As usual, while the First Infantry unit marched like the veterans they are much of the applause was reserved for the Twenty-fifth, the colored unit.

Of great interest was a battalion of the Fourth Cavalry, headed by the mounted band, always a picturesque feature in the military parade.

Then far down the line came the impressive martial music of "Onward Christian Soldiers," the marching selection of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, selected a few months ago by Colonel Carman. At the head of the column rode Lieutenant Gustave Rose, Hawaiian National Guard, and his staff, for the Twenty-fifth Infantry band this time headed the First Regiment of the Hawaiian Guard. The first battalion—there were but two in line—was commanded by Major Merle Johnson, the second by Major A. W. Nealey.

Grand Wins Parade

The grand showed the effects of the parade, a thing which it has been marching for several months and a manner, which evoked applause. And then came a surprise. Music of an old familiar air, such as has been played in Honolulu for decades, came from the line far away, the musicians clad in khaki with red stripes down the sides of the trousers, and red bands around the caps.

What band was that? Why the old Hawaiian Band outfitted with brand new uniforms, a departure from the old khaki and the white duck, for the latter has been the uniform since the days it was organized nearly fifty years ago.

Behind it came the gray-clad, white-bellied Kamehameha Cadets, marching with steady step and straight lines. Then the Punahou Cadets, appearing for the first time in parade. They were khaki uniforms. They made a fine appearance, and showed the effects of good training in their first year of soldiering instruction as a part of their schooling.

Following them came the most familiar figure in Honolulu, the best with the advancing years, but the same old Captain Henri Berger, who organized the Hawaiian Band away back in the early 70's of last century, and now at the head of his latest organization, the Boys' Industrial School Band, which swept by playing "Over There." Captain Berger has appeared in practically every parade since 1873, in days when bluffs and queues revolved his band, and in the passing years, a president, governors, and admirals and generals a plenty.

Behind the band came the cadets of the Honolulu Military Academy, commanded by Captain MacKinnon, all in white uniforms and carrying rifles. There were tall boys and short ones, but

may march as though they were a part of the regular army. Even the smallest boys, and then there were tiny boys, all "eyes tight" and came to the salute as competently as their older brothers. One little fellow with eyes tight, he was a few inches deep and was almost lost to sight, the crowd good naturedly applauding him.

Seaplane Over City

Then as the crowd was about to disperse came the drone of a seaplane, piloted by Major Harold M. Clark, U. S. A. From near it had come high up in the blue, from Pearl Harbor, straight over the city it flew, directly over the heads of the multitude in Palace Square and great circles toward Waikeke, the two great circles starting on the right side of the lower plane showing distinctly. The great mechanical bird circled around and came over the square again, flying low and making another sweep, over the heads of all the pilot this time, releasing several brightly colored balloons which traveled fast in the machine's wake and under the lead far out at sea. The Boy Scouts led in the cheering for the biplane.

Then the seaplane flew straight back toward its military nest, became a mere speck in the sky, the crowds dispersed, and the military part of the day was done. In the reviewing stand, besides those mentioned, were Colonel Woodward, Colonel Schofield, the Commandant, Major H. C. Merriam, Major and Mrs. C. W. C. Doering, Lieutenant Tuckey, Colonel Mettler, Colonel Ebert, Major and Mrs. Dougherty, Major Charles B. Cooper, Captain J. M. Riggs, Major S. I. Johnson, Lieutenant Wilmer, Senator and Mrs. C. F. Chillingworth, H. M. on Hall, counsel for the Hawaiian Islands, and Mrs. Van Holt, C. M. Vetterson, counsel for Norway; K. Merot, consul general for Japan; the Chinese consul, Col. C. J. McCarthy, territorial treasurer.

Those Who Marched

Major John Randolph of the 2nd Infantry and Lieutenant Oscar W. Gibson, adjutant commanded the provisional regiment that headed the marchers. The regiment was composed of one battalion of the 25th Infantry, the 2nd Battalion, was by company, of platoons, three squads each, which gave the column twelve men abreast.

Capt. Walter Phelps, R. C., commanded the 1st Company with Lieutenants Harry W. Allen, R. C., Fred Rawson, R. C., and Joseph Carro, R. C. Capt. Lewis Ashbire, R. C., commanded the 2nd company with Lieutenants C. C. and Henry O'Sullivan, R. C. and Harold Merriam, regular army. Capt. Harvey Cassidy, R. C., commanded the third company with Lieutenants Wilhelm Anderson, R. C., Albert Ludemann and Wade Johnson, regular army. Capt. Lewis B. Withers, R. C., commanded the 4th company with Lieutenants Robert D. Phillips, regular army and Harry E. Phillips, and Jesse Ames, R. C.

Major W. S. Holliday commanded the 25th Infantry, battalion, with Lieut. Willard C. Ross as adjutant. The commanders of the companies of this battalion were: Company B, Capt. Samuel J. Heidner and Lieutenants Frank E. Hinton, D. O. L., and Abner T. Longley; W. H. O'Mahoney and Harry Henry, R. C.; Company D, Capt. James H. Babin and Lieutenants C. Cleveland and Stanley Satterwhite; Company E, Capt. John D. Easton and Lieutenants Robert E. White and Robert B. Grantham; Company A, Capt. Lewis F. Pagel, and Lieutenants R. B. Walker and C. F. Kearney.

Major Harry D. Blasland of the 1st Infantry commanded the second provisional regiment of infantry consisting of one battalion of the 1st Infantry, a provisional battalion of the 3rd Infantry and a provisional battalion of the Coast Artillery corps made up of troops from Fort Ruger, Fort De Russy and Fort Armstrong. Lieut. William C. Hanna was adjutant. The First Infantry band led by Band Leader E. J. Jenkins marched before the battalion.

The battalion was commanded by Maj. Charles M. Blackford and Lieut. A. B. Clark, adjutant. The companies in the order of march and their commanders were: Company H, Capt. Frank J. Riley and Lieut. P. H. Sperati; Company M, Capt. Harold Stanford, R. C. and Lieut. Stanley H. Black; Company L, First Lieut. Corley W. Cutchig; Company K, Lieut. George T. Hettich.

All Organizations Seen

Maj. John B. Burnett commanded the battalion of the 32nd Infantry. The companies in the order of march and their commanders were: Company H, Capt. G. Bankhead and Lieut. Joseph H. Surken; Company E, Capt. Carl L. Cohen and Lieut. Alexander R. Robert; Company N, A. Company F, Lieut. John W. Tarnowski; Company G, Lieut. B. F. Morton.

Maj. William W. Hicks, C. A. C. N. A., of Fort De Russy, commanded the Coast Artillery battalion with Lieut. Dennis Donovan, adjutant. The companies and commanding officers were: First company, Capt. J. C. Haw, Fort Ruger; Lieut. Ernest Kuehn, Fort Armstrong; second company, Capt. James Hunter, Fort Armstrong; Lieut. A. D. Binford, Fort Ruger; Lieut. R. D. Courtney, Fort Armstrong; third company, Capt. Charles R. Heron, Inf. R. C. and Lieut. Ballard E. Webb, N. A. Fort Kamehameha and Lieut. S. O. Bridges, N. A. Fort De Russy; fourth company, Capt. Louis Decker, C. A. C. N. A., Fort Ruger with Lieut. Charles M. Bassett, Fort Ruger.

Several thousand persons filled the grandstands in front of the Capitol grounds and fringed King Street. For several blocks in the afternoon to see the six mile relay race which started shortly after 2 o'clock. While the race was in progress and for a half hour before it started the Royal Hawaiian band gave a concert in the band stand in the Capitol grounds.

As the spectators at the Capitol grounds and in the grandstands were able to see three stages of the race as well as the start and the finish the interest of the throng was kept at high pitch.

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PRICES AGREEED ON SCHEDULE FOR MARCH AND APRIL SAID TO SATISFY CHILD AND JAPANESE FISH DEALERS

Schedule For March and April Said To Satisfy Child and Japanese Fish Dealers

Food Commissioner J. F. Child and the Japanese fish men have reached a tentative agreement for a scale of fish prices to obtain in Honolulu during March and April which is said to be satisfactory to all parties and to promise an immediate end to friction which has existed.

The scale of prices which has practically been agreed to is based on the average February fish prices for each year, to which has been added five cents per pound to cover the increased cost of fishing and selling fish, which is claimed to have borne an increase which in some necessary articles amounts to two hundred percent.

The figures reached do not include mackerel, which are controlled almost entirely by Chinese pond men and dealers. The agreement as to the price of mackerel has not yet been ratified and will be the subject of new conferences between the food administrator and the fish men. The prices accepted by the Japanese cover twenty-five species of fish. The general addition of five cents per pound is the result of extensive estimates of expense, which were prepared by the fishing companies and by the owners of companies and stalls. Fishermen signified yesterday their satisfaction with the scale fixed, but there was some delay in the final ratification on account of their request that such fish as cannot be sold to the public at these prices may be disposed of at auction. There is some doubt as to the situation pertaining to the sale of Mr. Child's new fish because of the fact that the applications for license as catchers by the fishing companies have not yet been reported upon.

Despite Mr. Child's prediction that every company that could be provisioned would set out yesterday, not one man was left the slip throughout the day. This was variously explained by the fact that the fishermen remained in the boats, claiming that they were ill, and that the weather and that they wanted some definite understanding as to the prices they would get for their catches. It is the belief of many people who are indirectly connected with the fish business that a fishermen's strike is virtually in progress, but that the fish men wish to explain the situation otherwise.

Some of the fishermen's claims might not be prejudiced by the suspicion that they are endeavoring to coerce the authorities. Fishing companies were making vigorous protest yesterday at the submission of the auction privilege, for which they pay a city license of \$600 per annum and which license has been monthly to run for the year. The claim that Mr. Child did not notify them in any form of the necessity for applying for licenses and that the first intimation which they received of it was the letter which he sent them forbidding them to continue in the business. They will hire, through their attorneys, make a report of the additional clerical work which is entailed by the selling of fish by the pound instead of by the bulk, as formerly. They will claim that their expenses have increased heavily. One item of expense which has increased many fold in the last year is a present outlay of \$100 per month for fish baskets alone.

Fern Still Confident

Mayor Fern still has confidence, he said yesterday, that the municipal market is the only solution, and in connection with this a suggestion was made yesterday that part of the city's outlay be for fishing boats which might be loaned to Hawaiian and other fishermen as a means of increasing the fish supply. This, it was claimed by the backers of the proposition, would accomplish the prime result of the city's interest in the matter, that of increasing the fish supply. It would also, they claim, fit in with the campaign of prominent Hawaiians to rehabilitate the natives of the islands in the fishing industry which was formerly their principal occupation.

Schedule Reported

Schedule of retail fish prices agreed upon for March and April is as follows:

Name of Fish	Per Pound
Ahi	14.7
Aku	7.7
Uhu	19.2
Hahana	22.3
Hihimau	19.9
Hapupu	15.9
Kahala	15.7
Kaku	17.0
Kali	16.2
Kawakawa	15.7
Kuma	23.2
Mahi	15.3
Makua	14.0
Meano	25.7
Olo	17.1
Omia	16.6
Opehu	15.3
Paka	18.0
Salmon	17.6
Out	15.1
Uku	16.4
Ulu	18.4
Ulu	12.2
Wake	17.3

This is an average price of 16.6 cents a pound.

STEAMER GOES ASHORE WILL BE TOTAL LOSS

ATLANTIC PORT, February 23. (Associated Press.)—Forty-seven members of the crew of the British tramp steamer Etruria have been rescued. The steamer was on the Coast near here and will be a total loss.

STRIKE IN DOCKYARD

TOKIO, February 23. (Special to Hawaii Shipyard.)—Serious strikes have occurred among the employees of the Uraga Dockyard Company. Five thousand men are reported to be out.

WOMEN DEFILED Want To Know What Provision Will Be Made For Support Of Their Families

Questions are being asked thick and fast at the members of the medical examining boards in Honolulu by registrants as to what provisions they will have to make to their families from their pay, and what the war department will grant in the way of allowances additional to these allowances to enable the folks at home to live.

Now that the Class I men are actually being examined to determine their physical fitness for soldiering, and the prospects are, more pronounced, than ever that Hawaii will soon be called upon to furnish its quota of men for the National Army, there is considerable inquiry among these men as to where their families get off.

"I'm getting \$150 a month salary just now," said a draftsman of class I the other day as he prepared to be examined at the Bungalow. "I am finishing up some installments on a house I bought. When I go into the army I will get \$30 a month. Half of this I am to allot to my wife, and I understand the government will help out. But where do we get off, I am glad to help Uncle Sam, but any one with half an eye can see that I am making a lot of sacrifice, and I guess my little wife will have to find work."

"It makes me mad however, when I know a lot of Germans are right here in our midst who won't have to go and they will keep on making money. What gets my goat is that one of my competitors is a German and he'll probably cop some of my income."

Under an act of congress approved October 6, 1916, providing for allowances and allowances, the monthly compulsory allotment shall amount to one half the pay, but not less than \$15. A family allowance not to exceed \$50 a month will be paid by the government in addition to pay allotted by the enlisted man.

Family Allowance

Here is the whole schedule:

If the enlisted person is a man:

Class A. Wife, child, or children:

(a) If there be a wife but no child, \$10.

(b) If there be a wife and one child, \$20.

(c) If there be a wife and two children, \$32.50, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

(d) If there be no wife, but one child, \$5.

(e) If there be no wife, but two children, \$12.50.

(f) If there be no wife, but three children, \$20.

(g) If there be no wife, but four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

Class B. Grandchild, parent, brother or sister:

(a) If there be one parent, \$10.

(b) If there be two parents, \$20.

(c) For each grandchild, brother, sister, and additional parent, \$5.

(d) If the enlisted person is a woman:

Class A. Child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister:

(a) If there be one parent, \$10.

(b) If there be two parents, \$20.

(c) For each grandchild, brother, sister, and additional parent, \$5.

(d) If there be two children, \$12.50.

(e) If there be three children, \$20.

(f) If there be four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

During the continuance of total disability, monthly compensation shall be paid to the injured person.

The amounts payable monthly are stated in this section; they are not based upon the pay of the injured person.

(a) If he has neither wife nor child living, \$20.

(b) If he has a wife but no child living, \$45.

(c) If he has a wife and one child living, \$65.

(d) If he has a wife and two children living, \$75.

(e) If he has no wife but one child living, \$40, with \$10 for each additional child up to two.

(f) If he has a widowed mother dependent upon him for support, then, in addition to the above amounts, \$10.

To an injured person who is totally disabled and in addition so helpless as to be in constant need of a nurse or attendant, such additional sum shall be paid, but not exceeding \$20 per month, as the director may deem reasonable, or if the injured person is permanently bedridden, \$100 monthly compensation is provided. (But no allowance for a nurse shall be made.)

The payroll of the contractor building the shipyard, the Lindgren Company, is at present more than \$3700 weekly, but is expected to be increased to \$10,000 before long.

THOUSANDS PARTICIPATE IN BRILLIANT FESTIVITY OF MAYOR'S STREET BALL

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

Honolulu laid aside serious things for a brief space last night and under the magic of music and bright lights the whole city gave itself over to joyous merry-making at the masquerade ball given in the open air on Bishop Square under the direction of Mayor Joseph J. Fern. The ball was the big closing event of the celebration of Washington's birthday and of the Carnival.

Early in the evening the throngs began to gather in the street in front of the Young Hotel. The place was gay with bunting and flags and overhead blazed constellations of multi-colored electric lights. Thousands of figures in the army khaki were in the throng.

COSTUMES ARE SIMPLE
In the matter of costumes while many were novel and some quite elaborate, in the main Mayor Fern's injunction that the war should not be lost sight of and that dress should be inexpensive was strictly observed.

The Hall of Justice was one of the details of the ball. While the big, jostling, merry throng was wholly well behaved, the corps of special officers sworn in to act through the evening was kept busy almost all the time. Not one prominent citizen who ventured into the square escaped these vigilant guardians. Court was set up in the Hall of Justice early and was kept busy all through the evening.

Arrests were made on all sides and justice was swift. All those baled before the court were convicted and the offenses ranged from the crime of wearing a red necktie to the misdemeanor of being bald. Those convicted were penalized by being obliged to buy thrift stamps in varying amounts.

BURGLARS OPERATE THROUGHOUT CITY

Judge Frear's Home Entered and Woman Robbed—Colonial Hotel Also Looted

A series of bold burglaries has been reported to the police during the week. The home of Judge Frear was entered and a demand for money made upon Miss Grace Channon, secretary of the Y. W. C. A. In another robbery money was taken from the Colonial Hotel. In the known third of the series a young girl was attacked in her sleep, the burglar grasping her by the throat and demanding money.

Miss Channon, who is staying with Mrs. Frear during the absence on the mainland of Judge Frear, was alone in the Frear home with the children when a man, an Oriental, appeared at the window of her room and ordered her to hand out some money or he would cut the screen and come in to get it for himself. Miss Channon rushed out and roused the neighbors, but while she was away the burglar broke through the window screen and had decamped with her watch, bag and her gold watch. The bag he threw away after finding that it held nothing except part of a sweater for a soldier, and the watch was also discarded close by. It had the owner's name in gold engraved on the case and was deeply considered by the burglar to be too dangerous a thing to be caught with.

GIANT POWDER CAPS UNDER BED, CHARGE

Too Much For Wife, Who Asks Divorce
Jaimeo Goncalves placed giant powder caps under his wife's bed and in the mattress on which the four-year-old boy slept, according to charges contained in a petition for divorce which Mrs. Mary Goncalves has filed through her attorney, E. J. Botts. Mrs. Goncalves says she discovered the nature of the explosive when she threw the caps on a bon fire and was seriously injured in the blast that followed.

The couple were married June 16, 1910 and made their home at Kawaiaha City on the Island of Hawaii. Mrs. Goncalves relates that her husband made frequent threats to take her life and also threatened her at different times with a revolver and a knife. She alleges that after Goncalves had placed the giant powder caps under her bed, she found them and that he hid them with some refuse in their child's bed. He did this, she asserts, with the purpose of working her child and herself serious injury.

Following a period of quarrels Mrs. Goncalves declared she had fled from Kawaiaha City for her life to the home of a sister in Honolulu.

IT'S MIGHTY HARD TO
SATISFY SOME PEOPLE

Twelve Children, Race Suicide Claimed

Mrs. Isabel Fernandes presented her husband, Manuel Fernandes with one set of triplets, two pairs of twins in addition to five other children and then he accused her of hatching race suicide notions, according to testimony brought out at the Fernandes divorce hearing held this week before Circuit Judge William H. Heen.

Fernandes in testifying declared to the court that his wife had shown an unwillingness to have more children. The original suit was filed by the husband who charged that the wife had deserted him. In the cross bill that Mrs. Fernandes filed through her attorney, E. J. Botts, she denied the charge and said Fernandes had deserted her.

After hearing the evidence Judge Heen gave a decree to the woman and ordered the husband to pay her \$7.50 a week alimony.

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